



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

products. At any rate, there seems to be much less opportunity for saving by the establishment of coöperative stores in the country to sell the products of other industries to farmers than there is in coöperative enterprise for the sale of farmers' products to other people.

The author makes clear, however, that the advantages of coöperation are not wholly financial. It has become a commonplace in recent years that the great evil of country life is isolation, as congestion is of city life. The mental and moral results of the one are about as bad as of the other. As a by-product of coöperation among farmers, there is increased contact of man with man and an enriching of social life in rural communities. Dr. Coulter has rendered a distinct service to the country-life movement by writing this book.

T. N. CARVER.

Harvard University.

Report on Industrial and Agricultural Coöperative Societies in the United Kingdom. (London: Wyman and Sons, Ltd. 1912. Pp. lv, 273. 1s. 8d.)

This report "revises and extends" the *Report on Workmen's Coöperative Societies in the United Kingdom* issued by the Labour Department in 1901. The earlier report reviewed British coöperative movements to 1899; the present volume covers the succeeding decade. The societies are classified in four main divisions: (1) Industrial Coöperative Societies, (2) Agricultural Societies, (3) Banking, Credit, and Insurance Societies, (4) Housing and Building Societies.

The retail distributive societies are shown to have grown 53 per cent in membership and 56.3 per cent in sales within the decade. Their industrial practices are concisely outlined. Workingmen's productive coöperation is shown to have declined except in so far as controlled by consumers' associations. Agricultural coöperation has grown rapidly within the ten-year period, especially in England where the new Agricultural Organization Society and the governmental aid through the Small Holdings Act of 1907 have given vitality to the movement. Coöperative banking, though it has taken new forms within the decade, remains relatively insignificant. Coöperative insurance has increased in scope by the institution in 1904 of collective life insurance for all members of

consumers' societies, as well as by the formation of new agricultural insurance societies. Coöperative housing has taken new life in the formation of Copartnership Tenants' Societies. The semi-coöperative building societies are decreasing in number.

The report is descriptive and statistical in character. It does not seek to offer either commendation or criticism, and ignores the moral function of the coöperative movement, which, to the founders and to Holyoake, C. Webb, and other British writers, is its most important achievement. Furthermore, the text is perhaps too lacking in detail to be completely intelligible to the student who is unfamiliar with coöperative methods. The book, as a whole, including specimen by-laws, balance sheets, bibliography, and 223 pages of statistical tables, in addition to the text, is peculiarly valuable for reference as to the economic status and recent growth and practices of all parts of the British coöperative movement.

JAMES FORD.

Harvard University.

NEW BOOKS

BELLET, D. *Illusions socialistes et réalités économiques. Grèves et arbitrage obligatoire. Pour remplacer le salaire. Expériences australiennes.* (Paris: Rivière. 1912. 3 fr.)

BRETON, J. L. *L'unité socialiste. Histoire des partis socialistes en France, VII.* (Paris: Rivière. 1912. 0.75 fr.)

CERVIGNI, S. N. *Le teorie fondamentali del Marxismo; saggi di interpretazione e di critica.* (Rome: Lib. Ed. Romana. 1912.)

CLANCY, W. *Catholicism and socialism.* (Bridgeport, Conn.: Advance Pub. Co. 1912. Pp. 35. 10c.)

EHINGER, O. *Die sozialen Ausbeutungs-Systeme, ihre Entwicklung und ihr Zerfall.* (Munich: E. Reinhardt. 1912. 4.50 m.)

FOELSKE, H. E. *The practice of democracy, socialism versus individualism.* (Milwaukee: C. N. Casper Co. 1912. Pp. 73. 40c.)

GAYLORD, W. R. *Socialism is coming—now.* (St. Louis: Labor Pub. Co. 1912. Pp. 46. 10c.)

KNOOP, D. *Principles and methods of municipal trading.* (New York: Macmillan. 1912. Pp. xvii, 409. \$3.25.)
To be reviewed.

DE PREAUDEAU, M. *Michel Bakounine, le collectivisme dans l'internationale (1868-1876).* (Paris: Rivière. 1912.)

Although it contributes nothing new concerning the career of the